

of each Federal agency described in paragraph (2) shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report, which shall include—

(A) a list of all criminal regulatory offenses enforceable by the agency; and

(B) for each criminal regulatory offense listed under subparagraph (A)—

(i) the potential criminal penalty for a violation of the criminal regulatory offense;

(ii) the number of violations of the criminal regulatory offense referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution in each of the years during the 15-year period preceding the date of enactment of this Act; and

(iii) the mens rea requirement for the criminal regulatory offense.

(2) AGENCIES DESCRIBED.—The Federal agencies described in this paragraph are the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Education, the Department of Energy, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Labor, the Department of Transportation, the Department of the Treasury, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Election Commission, the Federal Labor Relations Authority, the Federal Maritime Commission, the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Transportation Safety Board, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, the Postal Regulatory Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Small Business Administration, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, and the Office of Government Ethics.

(d) INDEX.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act—

(1) the Attorney General shall establish a publicly accessible index of each criminal statutory offense listed in the report required under subsection (b) and make the index available and freely accessible on the website of the Department of Justice; and

(2) the head of each agency described in subsection (c)(2) shall establish a publicly accessible index of each criminal regulatory offense listed in the report required under subsection (c)(1) and make the index available and freely accessible on the website of the agency.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require or authorize appropriations.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 139—RECOGNIZING THE CRITICAL ROLE THAT PEPFAR HAS PLAYED IN THE GLOBAL FIGHT AGAINST HIV/AIDS

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. COONS, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 139

Whereas the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (referred to in this preamble as "PEPFAR"), launched 20 years ago by President George W. Bush and supported by every President and Congress since, has proven to be one of the most successful health programs in modern history;

Whereas private organizations, including the ONE Campaign and the Elton John AIDS Foundation, like many others, have been indispensable partners in supporting PEPFAR and advancing its causes;

Whereas PEPFAR has been a critical tool in the global fight against HIV/AIDS, providing vital resources and support to countries most affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic and saving more than 25,000,000 lives;

Whereas PEPFAR has supported HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care programs in more than 50 countries and currently provides life-saving antiretroviral treatment to 20,100,000 individuals;

Whereas, since 2010, PEPFAR has achieved a 50 percent reduction in new HIV cases in young women between 15 and 24 years of age and a 65 percent reduction in new HIV cases in young men between 15 and 24 years of age;

Whereas PEPFAR has contributed to progress in reducing mother-to-child transmission of HIV, with more than 5,500,000 babies born HIV-free to mothers who have HIV and who received antiretroviral medication through PEPFAR-supported programs;

Whereas, as of September 30, 2022, 1,500,000 individuals are receiving antiretroviral pre-exposure prophylaxis (referred to in this clause as "PrEP") to prevent HIV infection, and access to PrEP programs must be expanded;

Whereas PEPFAR has supported the expansion of HIV/AIDS services for children, adolescents, and young people, including for the more than 1,500,000 children receiving HIV treatment through PEPFAR-supported programs;

Whereas PEPFAR has dramatically reduced the stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS;

Whereas PEPFAR prioritizes reaching adolescent girls and young women, who are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa, through the Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe program (commonly known as "DREAMS"), which has assisted more than 1,600,000 adolescent girls and young women with HIV prevention services;

Whereas PEPFAR has been a key partner in the global COVID-19 response, supporting the delivery of essential HIV/AIDS services and strengthening health systems to ensure continuity of care, including by delivering more than 60,000,000 doses of the COVID-19 vaccine in sub-Saharan Africa; and

Whereas challenges in combating HIV/AIDS, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, remain and will not be overcome without continued PEPFAR support: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the critical role that the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (referred to in this resolution as "PEPFAR") has played in the global fight against HIV/AIDS;

(2) applauds the successes and accomplishments of PEPFAR to date; and

(3) urges continued funding and support for PEPFAR to help achieve the goal of ending HIV/AIDS as a public health threat by 2030.

SENATE RESOLUTION 140—COMMEMORATING 200 YEARS OF OFFICIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 140

Whereas January 2023 marked two centuries of bilateral relations between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile;

Whereas the United States established official relations with Chile on January 27, 1823, when the Senate confirmed the appointment of Heman Allen as the first United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Chile;

Whereas the United States legation in Santiago, Chile, was elevated to embassy status on October 1, 1914;

Whereas Chile is one of the strongest partners of the United States in Latin America, with a partnership grounded in mutual respect, shared democratic values, the defense of human rights, and the pursuit of economic prosperity and shared security interests;

Whereas the United States and Chile have historically enjoyed strong commercial and investment ties, and, on January 1, 2004, the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement entered into force and further contributed to economic growth for the people of the United States and Chile;

Whereas, in 1955, Chile was the first country in Latin America to establish a bilateral Fulbright Commission for academic exchange of knowledge and expertise;

Whereas Chile was the first South American country to join the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in 2010;

Whereas the bilateral relationship between the United States and Chile has contributed to tourism in both countries, including through the visa waiver program under section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187), of which Chile is the only Latin American participant;

Whereas the United States and Chile collaborate regularly on efforts to promote democracy, human rights, security, and development, including through the High-Level Bilateral Political Consultative Mechanism, and the U.S.-Chile Defense Consultative Committee;

Whereas Chile and the United States have a long history of strong cooperation on science and technology, including the more than \$800,000,000 in funding contributed by the National Science Foundation to the Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array;

Whereas the National Science Foundation has collaborated with the Government of Chile toward the advancement of research in the Antarctic region through the United States Antarctica Program and the Chilean Antarctic Institute;

Whereas the United States and Chile have strong cooperation on the development of critical minerals and renewable energy, and Chile stands out as a global leader in renewable energy, with renewable energy accounting for approximately 59 percent of the installed electricity capacity in Chile;

Whereas the United States and Chile collaborate on environmental stewardship and conservation matters, and the Government of Chile led the establishment of the Americas for the Protection of the Ocean coalition

at the Ninth Summit of the Americas in June 2022, which has strengthened efforts to advance marine conservation in South America; and

Whereas Chileans in the United States have enriched and added to the way of life of the United States and become an integral part of the cultural history of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the official relationship between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile;

(2) recognizes the historical partnership between the United States and Chile, and reaffirms long-lasting collaboration with Chile to address mutual challenges and enhance the prosperity and security of the people of the United States and Chile;

(3) reaffirms bilateral cooperation between the United States and Chile to promote the advancement of science and technology and environmental sustainability;

(4) expresses support for the shared principles of democratic governance, human rights, and rule of law underpinning the relationship between the United States and Chile; and

(5) celebrates the contributions that Chileans and Chilean Americans have made in the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 141—SUPPORTING ASEAN CENTRALITY IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 141

Whereas, with more than 686,000,000 people, the ten members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) collectively boast the third largest population in the world and a gross domestic product of \$3,300,000,000,000, and serves to promote economic growth and regional stability among its members, as well as a rules-based international order;

Whereas ASEAN is situated in a critical geographic position, straddling the sea lanes between the Indian Ocean to the west and the Pacific Ocean to the east;

Whereas, at the 10th annual U.S.-ASEAN Summit in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, President Joseph R. Biden, Jr. and the ASEAN leaders elevated United States-ASEAN relations to a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership;

Whereas, under this framework, there has been an unprecedented expansion in United States-ASEAN relations, including the launch of five new high-level dialogues on health, transportation, gender equality and women's empowerment, environment and climate, and energy, as well as elevated engagement on foreign affairs, economics, and defense;

Whereas, in October 2022, the Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate joined a senior officials' dialogue on the environment and climate with ASEAN, during which the two sides decided to establish a cooperation work plan and to hold a special U.S.-ASEAN Ministerial Dialogue on the Environment and Climate in 2023;

Whereas President Biden has reaffirmed the strong support of the United States for ASEAN centrality and the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific, building on the historic success of the first-ever U.S.-ASEAN Special Summit in Washington, D.C. in May 2022;

Whereas the United States is committed to supporting the implementation of the

ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific's Maritime Pillar, and the United States Government has announced \$60,000,000 in new regional maritime initiatives;

Whereas, in 2022, the United States provided over \$860,000,000 in assistance through the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to ASEAN partners to support the environment, access to education, strengthened health systems, security modernization efforts, rule of law, and human rights;

Whereas the Department of Agriculture and the United States International Development Finance Corporation plan to invest \$57,000,000 in new programs across Southeast Asia to promote food security and ensure access to safe water, including a new "Food for School Feeding" program;

Whereas the United States supports the ASEAN Center for Pandemic Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases (ACPHEED), including through USAID assistance and through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;

Whereas the United States International Development Finance Corporation will invest \$215,000,000 in loans to Southeast Asian financial institutions, in order to help low-income women access capital and contribute to economic growth;

Whereas the Mekong-U.S. Partnership, established in 2020 to expand upon the Lower Mekong Initiative, promotes sustainable long-term economic development throughout mainland Southeast Asia and fosters regional cooperation, integration, and capacity building;

Whereas the strength of U.S.-ASEAN relations is anchored in the friendship shared by our combined 1,000,000,000 people, and each year the United States provides more than \$70,000,000 to support educational and cultural exchanges that foster greater understanding;

Whereas more than 650 students, teachers, and scholars participate in Fulbright exchanges between the United States and ASEAN, and participants from all 10 ASEAN member states take part in the program;

Whereas 2023 marks the 10th anniversary of the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative (YSEALI), which offers exchanges, regional workshops, small grant funding, and other programs to develop ties between the United States and ASEAN;

Whereas, at the September 2020 ASEAN-U.S. Foreign Ministers' Meeting, the United States announced the new YSEALI Academy at Fulbright University in Vietnam to expand YSEALI's people-to-people engagement between the United States and ASEAN;

Whereas seven ASEAN member states link to 23 States and the District of Columbia through 81 sister city, nine sister state, and 20 sister county connections; and

Whereas the Peace Corps has programs in five ASEAN member states (Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam), including the inaugural program in Vietnam launched in 2022 with 10 Peace Corps Trainees to promote English language learning and literacy in Vietnam's secondary schools: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) promotes deepening cooperation with ASEAN member states and the ASEAN Secretariat under our Comprehensive Strategic Partnership to promote peace, security, and stability in the Indo-Pacific region;

(2) reaffirms the importance of ASEAN centrality, the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific, and ASEAN-led mechanisms in the institutional architecture of the Indo-Pacific region;

(3) commemorates the 10th anniversary of YSEALI on December 3, 2023, and supports its expanding programs;

(4) commends the work and mission of the Peace Corps in the region, including the historic arrival of the first Peace Corps Volunteers to Vietnam, at the invitation of the Government of Vietnam;

(5) celebrates the 10th anniversary of our comprehensive partnership with Vietnam and supports elevating our relationship to a strategic partnership;

(6) congratulates Indonesia for its successful leadership as Chair of the G20 and United States-ASEAN country coordinator in 2022, and extends United States support and best wishes as it assumes the ASEAN Chairmanship in 2023, under the theme "ASEAN Matters: Epicentrum of Growth";

(7) applauds the steadfast U.S.-Indonesia Strategic Partnership, Indonesia's leadership on the issue of women and girls' education in Afghanistan, and Indonesia's dedication to renewable energy and a transition away from fossil fuels, as committed to in the Just Energy Transition Partnership agreement;

(8) reaffirms the importance of the Mekong-U.S. Partnership and the value of transboundary cooperation across the Mekong sub-region, and supports a whole-of-government approach in providing coordinated assistance, including programmatic support from USAID and the Department of State;

(9) encourages ASEAN, including through the ASEAN Chair and Office of the Special Envoy, to play an active role beyond the Five Point Consensus to bring about an end to all forms of violence in Burma, the release of all those arbitrarily detained, and unhindered humanitarian access throughout the country; and

(10) supports the people of Burma in their quest for democracy, sustainable peace, and genuine ethnic and religious reconciliation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 142—EXPRESSING CONCERN ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES AND ATTACKS ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAND DEFENDERS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 142

Whereas rising instances of environmental crimes, land grabbing, unregulated and illegal natural resource destruction and extraction, and irresponsible infrastructure development threaten biodiversity and rural and Indigenous community livelihoods in Latin America and the Caribbean, which is home to 40 percent of the world's species and more than 24 percent of the Earth's forests;

Whereas harassment, threats, assaults, and killings against environmental and land defenders protesting such crimes and development have increased throughout the region since 2018;

Whereas, according to Global Witness, Latin America is the deadliest region in the world for environmental and land defenders, with nearly 75 percent of the 200 known attacks against such defenders during 2021 taking place in the region, including—

(1) in Mexico, where 54 environmental and land defenders were murdered in 2021, representing the highest number of such murders in any country that year;